



Save Every Day's Coupons for World's Fair Photos.

MR. FRYE DENOUNCES

The Administration's Hawaiian Policy, in the U. S. Senate,

AND VEST FAINTLY DEFENDS IT.

The Maine Senator Characterizes Blount's Report as Containing Not One Line of Unvarnished Truth. He Makes the Startling Statement That He Has It on Authority that There is an Administration Conspiracy to Break Down Ex-Minister Stevens—Mr. Vest Thinks the Restoration of the Monarchy Would be an Act of War.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The Hawaiian question was again the subject of animated and interesting discussion in the senate to-day. Mr. Blount's report was characterized as containing not one line of "unvarnished truth," by Mr. Frye, of Maine, while Mr. Vest, of Missouri, declared that while he was opposed to the annexation of the islands, the restoration of the queen by force would be "an act of war."

Mr. Frye said he did not rise for the purpose of discussing the Hawaiian question, as it seemed to him the senate was not in a condition for discussion. For an intelligent discussion it was absolutely necessary that there should be a further and complete official investigation of the facts and a report made to the senate. He expressed the hope that the committee on foreign relations would make such investigation.

Mr. Frye then turned to the Blount report. "Now, I wish to say," said Mr. Frye, with great gravity and much emphasis, "in relation to that report, that in my judgment it is a most dangerous report, on which no United States senator can afford to make any serious attack upon the character of any private citizen of the United States."

"I affirm," continued Mr. Frye, "that Mr. Blount in that report has not written one single unvarnished line of truth, nor given one unprejudiced opinion, nor rendered one impartial judgment."

Mr. Frye said he assumed that this was an attack on Mr. Stevens, that he had dishonored the flag, that he had committed an act of piracy.

Mr. Frye then entered into a long eulogy of ex-Minister Stevens.

AN ADMINISTRATION PLOT.
"I have no doubt," said Mr. Frye, "that it may become necessary to break Minister Stevens down." I have had reliable information since I came into the senate this morning which says that "the purpose of the administration is to bring the charge that Stevens was a party to corruption—employed to break down the queen's government."

Mr. Gray requested Mr. Frye's authority for such a statement but the latter said he was not at liberty to give it.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) then addressed the senate. It was unnecessary for him to say that he did not speak as the advocate or special defender of the administration. Mr. Vest regretted that partisan malevolence had so distinctly shown itself in a debate upon those great questions. With protestations that they desired no personal aspect to be given to the argument, the senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) and the senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) had assailed everybody who differed with them on the Hawaiian question and had undertaken to place before the American people their side of the issue in order to take possession of the public opinion of the people of the United States.

BLOUNT DEFENDED.

Mr. Stevens was one of those who believed "the earth belongs to the saints and we are the saints." [Laughter.] Mr. Stevens and the Americans in Hawaii had Christianized the natives; they had taken possession of the country under the name of God, and had then divided the land among themselves under a law made by themselves. Mr. Stevens might be all that his friend, Mr. Frye, claimed for him—a godly, saintly, unobjectionable Christian gentleman. He (Mr. Vest) proposed to treat him as any other witness who entered court and demanded his (Vest's) vote upon evidence. Mr. Blount was not in the senate to defend himself, but he had almost twenty years intimate knowledge of him. He desired to state in the most public and emphatic manner that a purer man publicly and privately had never appeared in the arena of American politics.

Mr. Vest called attention to the fact that Mr. Frye had omitted portions of Mr. Stevens' speech, from which he quoted.

"I suppose the senator of Missouri does not think," said Mr. Frye, "that I omitted that part of the address for any special purpose."

"Oh, no," replied Mr. Vest. "The senator knows I do not think he suppresses anything. He is as frank and open an adversary as I ever met. There is no doubt he has the same opinion of me politically that I have of him. [Laughter.] Neither of us strikes below the belt. [Laughter.]"

The crime committed by the President of the United States, for which he had been threatened with impeachment, was that he did not favor annexation of the islands. If that constituted a crime, Mr. Vest declared, he, himself, was a criminal and in his judgment so were a large majority of the American people.

"The plain issue before the senate," said Mr. Vest, "is whether we are to break down the traditional policy of this country inaugurated by Washington and carried out by Jefferson, Jackson, Buchanan and now by Cleveland. Are we to depart from that policy and now venture upon the great colonial system of the continental powers of Europe?"

WHAT VEST DON'T WANT.
The people of the United States, said Mr. Vest, wanted no colonies. They wanted the government the fathers had made for them and which they intended

ed to preserve for their children. A compact republic, in which every citizen was represented, with no islands out in the ocean around which the United States was to gather an enormous fleet, and upon Kanak which it was to place fortifications when an attack upon a single Kanaka would involve the dignity of the whole country and would require the expenditure of the last dollar and the last drop of blood to defend them.

We intend to know if you mean that this government shall trample under foot its traditions, its history, the teachings of its greatest men and now go out upon diplomatic raids throughout the world for the purpose of interfering with the internal and domestic affairs of other people.

Mr. Vest closed with a statement of his conclusions. He said: "If I had the power I would withdraw every shadow of United States authority from the Hawaiian Islands except so far as it was necessary to protect under international law the property and persons of American citizens legitimately residing there. I should leave the opposing factions to settle the questions of sovereignty for themselves."

FRYE REPLIES.
Mr. Frye replied briefly to Mr. Vest and during his remarks said that in drawing a parallel between Mr. Blount and Mr. Stevens, in which he intended to confine himself to mental qualities, he had accidentally inserted the words "integrity of character," and then asserted that Mr. Stevens was paramount to Mr. Blount in that respect. On revising his speech he had stricken those words out because he did not mean to attack the integrity of Mr. Blount.

The resolution was then referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) then addressed the senate on the tariff question. His speech was devoted mainly to a comparison of the practices of this country with those of Great Britain on the question of tariff and of the industrial conditions of the two countries and to a criticism of the Democratic party for its tendency to follow English precedents.

At the close of Mr. Morrill's speech, the senate, at 4:30, went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Bill for the Admission of Utah Passed Without Division With Important Amendments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The bill for the admission of Utah to statehood was passed without division in the house to-day at the conclusion of the debate, the only amendments of importance incorporated in the enabling act being one by Mr. Powers, of Vermont, prohibiting polygamy forever, and another by Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, reducing one half of the land granted to the state for common school purposes. Just before adjournment the resolution of Mr. Hitt calling for the correspondence in the Hawaiian affair, amended so as to include an extension of the period to be covered by the correspondence to March, 1888, the beginning of the Harrison administration, was taken up and passed.

THE TARIFF BILL

To be Reported Next Tuesday—Some Changes—Big Increase on Cigarettes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The ways and means committee, just before adjournment this evening, offered the new tariff bill to be reported to the house next Tuesday. At the meeting on Tuesday morning the majority will submit to the Republican members of the committee copies of their report on the tariff bill. The Republicans at that time may have their minority report ready to present, or they may want a few days until they have time to examine the report of the majority.

Between now and Tuesday Chairman Wilson will prepare the report and it will be submitted to the majority members of the committee from time to time until approved and ready to present. The bill which has been completed is the customs portion only. The time of its consideration in the house has not been determined upon, but the probabilities seem to be that it cannot be possibly reached before the holidays. The postponement of a Democratic caucus on the ground that the internal revenue bill was not completed, indicates that the customs bill will not be taken up until the internal revenue bill is reported to the house.

It is said by the Democratic members that the sub-committee on internal revenue will not work on this portion of the bill until after Chairman Wilson finishes his report. The internal revenue features are now in such shape that the sub-committee does not care to proceed and it is necessary for all the majority members to consider the bill before further progress can be made. That is—the majority must determine whether the income tax must be special or general—before such further progress can be made. The cigarette schedule of the custom bill was increased to-day for the purpose of allowing an increase of internal revenue taxes on cigarettes. It is thought that the increase will yield about \$4,500,000 revenue from this source.

Some changes were made in the bill as follows:
Common soap made dutiable at 20 per cent; flax seed, made dutiable at 30 per cent—was 25; internal revenue tax on cigarettes raised from 50 cents to \$1.50 per pound on cigarettes in paper wrappers to take effect after the first day of July.

CAUCUS CALL POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—Mr. Holman, chairman of the caucuses, after a consultation with Speaker Crisp, Chairman Wilson and other house leaders, decided to postpone the call for a caucus until the tariff bill was absolutely completed, including the internal revenue features.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S WIDOW DEAD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Mrs. Porter, widow of Admiral Porter, died this morning at her home in this city. She was a daughter of Commodore Patterson, and was born in New Orleans seventy-four years ago.

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PENSION RULINGS.

Four Important Decisions by Assistant Secretary Reynolds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds made four important pension rulings to-day. He decided that the act of Congress prohibiting payment of pensions after July, 1893, to a non-resident of the United States, except for actual service disabilities, applies to widows who are non-resident aliens; that where a soldier dies leaving a legally divorced wife and minor children over sixteen years old his mother occupies a pensionable status and can apply for and receive a pension as dependent mother of such soldier upon making necessary proof, and that where an invalid pensioner dies leaving no increase or retarding claim pending at the bureau, but has accepted the rate of pension then received without demurring, the widow cannot file an original claim for re-rating of her dead husband's pension.

It is also decided that the commissioner of pensions has no authority to change terms of contract for pension attorneys' fees where the contract with claimant was in accordance with law, nor can he refuse to issue a pension to claimant because allowance is insufficient to pay the fee contracted for. Certificate should issue irrespective of the amount due.

BRAZILIAN WAR.

Important Captures By the Insurgents. The Firing Continues.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The navy department this afternoon received the following dispatch from Commodore Pickens:

Rio, December 13, 1893.

"Cobras Island and Eucadas in the possession of Admiral Da Gama. Former is well fortified and is continuing firing upon custom houses and naval offices with small arms. It is dangerous to land."

Cobras and Eucadas are both islands just off Rio. They lie in the inner bay and are north and west of the town of Rio. Their possession by the insurgents is looked upon by naval officers as being the most important acquisition yet made by that side.

O'KANE CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—The senate to-day confirmed Michael J. O'Kane to be postmaster at Wheeling, W. Va.

MITCHELL AND CORBETT

Will Surely Fight at Jacksonville—The Florida Supreme Court Decides in Their Favor.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—A special to the Republic from Jacksonville, Fla., says the Florida supreme court at Tallahassee to-day rendered an opinion sustaining the validity of the present municipal government in Jacksonville. This means the passage next Tuesday of the ordinance permitting public contests with five ounce gloves with guaranteed police protection.

The Corbett-Mitchell fight will now surely take place here on January 25. Corbett will reach this city tomorrow morning and will proceed at once to Mayport, to inspect the training quarters there.

Billy Thompson, Mitchell's representative, will reach here Monday. In a private letter Mitchell says that he shall travel on Anastasia island, opposite St. Augustine, and will arrive here about holiday time.

R. F. Blake, transportation agent of the Duval Athletic Club, was to-day shown a special from Chicago, in which Dominick O'Malley declared that Corbett and Mitchell have not been guaranteed a purse of \$20,000 by the Duval Club, but that they will fight for fifty-five per cent of the gate money.

"O'Malley's statements," said Mr. Blake, "is unqualifiedly false. The purse of \$20,000 in cash is already up and in bank. Mr. R. K. Fox, of New York, holds a certified check for the amount, and the \$5,000 for the training expense has already been paid."

THE ROBY CASES.

CROWN POINT, IND., Dec. 13.—The testimony in the first Roby prize fight case was concluded to-night. The lawyers will commence their pleas to-morrow.

O'Malley, Siler, Costello and others testified for the defense to-day, the substance of their testimony being that neither Woods nor Costello drew blood on each other and that their punishment was very mild.

The attorneys for the defense tried to introduce evidence by O'Malley and Costello showing that they were advised by Attorney General Green Smith that they could legally hold these fights under the Indiana law, but the judge ruled against them.

THE NEW YORK RETURNS

From the Late Election Officially Declared—The Republican Majorities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The state board of canvassers met to-day and, with Secretary of State Rich presiding, canvassed the vote of the state and declared the names of the elected state officers, members of the legislature and delegates to the constitutional convention. As returned by the state board, the senate will stand: Republicans, 19; Democrats, 13; Republican majority, 6. Assembly: Republicans, 74; Democrats, 52; Republican majority, 22. On joint ballot, 28.

The constitutional convention will be composed of 15 Republican delegates at large and 95 by districts. This will make the convention, Republicans, 110; Democrats, 65.

Bartlett (Rep.) was elected over Maynard for court of appeals by 101,064.

For secretary of state, Palmer (Rep.) has 35,484 plurality.

The other Republican state candidates are elected by pluralities ranging from 23,000 to 35,000.

A MINER KILLED.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 13.—Franklin Butler was killed to-day at Cedar Grove mines by falling slate. He leaves a wife and two children.

F. W. BAUMER & Co. sell Steinway and Krakauer Pianos.

GREAT Bargains in Diamonds at L. G. Dillon & Co.'s.

ALTGELD ENDORSED

Unanimously for His Pardon of the Chicago Anarchists

BY THE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

In Annual Convention—Other Resolutions Affecting the Issues Between Labor and Capital—A Warm Debate Over the Proposition Compelling Employers to Submit Differences to Arbitration—It Comes Out that Much of the Western Opposition to President Gompers is Due to His Alleged Political Work.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—When the convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers to-day Delegate William Hughes, of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association, of Muncie, Ind., said that he had been relieved of \$50 in cash, and Delegate R. S. Ross, of Bedford, Mass., suffered the loss of \$40 at the same hotel last night. The delegates were warned to hold tight to their valuables.

Among other resolutions one was submitted asking to have action taken against the Boston Brewing Company for employing non-union men. A protest was entered against the sale of goods made by contract convict labor in the penal institutions of Ohio. The resolutions were referred to various committees and the delegates took a recess to allow the committees to prepare their reports.

It is expected that the election of officers will take place Friday, and during the recess the delegates were busy discussing President Gompers' chances for re-election. It was generally conceded that Secretary Chris Evans would be chosen as his own successor.

Among other resolutions upon which the committee worked during the recess there was said to be one offering a vote of thanks to Governor Altgeld for pardoning the imprisoned Anarchists.

The grievance committee had several complaints to consider in which the western ill-feeling towards President Gompers cropped out. One was a strong protest against the chartering by the executive board of an organization that already existed there. The indignant protests say that the executive body could not have been ignorant of the fact. One wing of the convention is, it is said, strongly opposed to Gompers because of his alleged dabbling in politics.

The resolution endorsing Governor Altgeld for his pardon of the Anarchists was reported upon favorably by the committee and passed by a unanimous vote. It declared the verdict to have been the result of class prejudice and persecution.

Another resolution passed called upon the government to enforce the provisions of the Geary law regarding the employment of Chinese labor on the Pacific coast. Another resolution called for the enactment of a law to prevent an employer from making any proposition to his employees joining in a union and to prevent his discharging them because they were in any way connected with a labor organization.

Delegate James Bretel, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, introduced a resolution making it obligatory by law upon employers to submit differences to arbitration. It was defeated after a warm debate.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Reception at Boston—Mr. Sovereign's Address in Faneuil Hall.

BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 13.—A reception was tendered to General Master Workman Sovereign and Thomas B. McGuire, of New York; C. E. French, of Marlboro, and H. B. Martin, of Minnesota, the newly elected members of the general executive board of the K. of L. at Faneuil hall to-night by members of that order in this city. The attendance was very small, not over three hundred being present.

General Master Workman Sovereign was the first speaker. He said in substance that it was a pleasure to him to be privileged to speak in the hall made memorable by the long line of Americans who had fought for the freedom of chattel slaves, but, while we are all proud and jubilant over the victory that resulted from the movement these men were engaged in, yet we should not forget that there is at present as great a need for the freeing of the white wage slaves as ever there was for their colored brethren.

Mr. Sovereign said that it was the duty of a government to make it easy for the people to do right and hard for them to do wrong. In order to obtain amelioration from these dreadful conditions under which the working people are living they must organize and educate themselves as to their rights, and this can be done through the Knights of Labor.

Henry B. Martin, of Minnesota, spoke next and earnestly advised organization and membership in the Knights of Labor.

Thos. B. McGuire, of New York, spoke on the land question and humorously discussed the silver and tariff questions.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Angelo Zappa, convicted of the murder of Frank Helmstetter, will be hanged in Pittsburgh to-day.

The Pittsburgh hotels will make no increase of rates during the G. A. R. encampment next September.

The third night's play in the big billiard match in New York resulted as follows: Schaefer 600, Ives 347.

The Star Woolen mill at Wabash, Ind., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$65,000, insurance \$40,000.

Judge Alexander White, of Texas, well known throughout the country, died yesterday, at Dallas, at the age of seventy-eight.

All consideration of the Bland free coinage bill has been indefinitely postponed by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures.

The skilled workmen at the Carnegie mills at Beaver Falls who are making from \$10 to \$40 per day will be cut probably 30 per cent, but they are promised more regular work.

PRENDERGAST'S TRIAL.

Mr. Todd Compares Harrison's Taking off to that of Lincoln's and Garfield's.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Assistant State's Attorney Todd opened the trial of the Prendergast case to-day with an address to the jury, in which he outlined the plan of the prosecution. Mr. Todd paid a tribute to Mayor Harrison and referred to the similarity of his assassination to that of Lincoln and Garfield. Mr. Todd said that the prisoner's actions at the time of the murder indicated that he was sane. The attorney called particular attention to the assassin's well developed sense of self-preservation as evidenced by the way he cared for his personal safety during and after the shooting. As Mr. Todd told the story of the shooting Prendergast turned pale and shrank into his chair with ill concealed agitation.

At the conclusion of Mr. Todd's speech Attorney Wade addressed the jury for the defense.

"We will not deny that the prisoner killed Mr. Harrison," he said. "The sole question to be solved is—did he, at the time of the murder, know the difference between right and wrong?"

After the conclusion of Attorney Wade's opening speech for the defense the first witness called was Mary Hansen, the servant who admitted Prendergast to the house. She said that she answered the bell at about 7 p. m. and told a man, whom she identified as the prisoner, that the mayor was at dinner, but that he would have finished in half an hour; that when the time had elapsed he came again and was admitted by her. Maggie Fraensch told of seeing the man leaving the house. The prisoner was ordered to stand up. He did so promptly and, stepping toward the witness chair, said to the girl: "I am the man that you saw, ain't I?" After an affirmative answer to this question the witness showed how Prendergast left the house, illustrating it by walking along in front of the jury in a crouching manner.

Helma Johnson, the cook, gave evidence of a similar character.

Riesberg, the coachman, told his story next and explained the attitude of the prisoner when he first saw him between the second and third shots. To make the recital more graphic Mr. Todd, the prosecuting attorney, borrowed a revolver from one of the bailiffs and after the cartridges had been removed and two or three examinations had been made to be sure that the thing was not loaded it was given to the coachman, who played Prendergast for the enlightenment of the court. He said that when he opened the door leading to the dining room the prisoner levelled the revolver at him and that he retreated to the barn for his own weapon, which, after securing, he fired twice on his way back to the house in order to alarm the police and neighborhood. When the coachman was telling how Prendergast turned from his victim and covered him with the revolver to keep him at bay the prisoner said to his attorney in a loud whisper: "That is not the way that I did it."

William Preston Harrison, son of the late mayor, told what he knew of the shooting. He was not an eye witness, so his evidence was confined to the events immediately following the murder of his father. When his testimony was finished the court adjourned.

THE MONSON TRIAL.

Important Evidence for the Defense Brought Out Yesterday.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 13.—In the Monson murder trial to-day, two witnesses gave important evidence for the defense. The first, John Steven agent of the Ardnamont estate said that it was the opinion that the gun which killed Hambrough was discharged within half a barrel length of the Lieutenants head and John Dunn testified to having seen Hambrough separate himself from Monson and Scott about five minutes before a shot was fired in Hambrough's direction.

THE MEYER TRIAL.

Two Poisons Found in the Stomach of the Murdered Man.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—When the Meyer murder trial was resumed to-day, C. A. Doremus, professor of chemistry at Bellevue medical college, told of having examined the vital organs of Brandt's body for poisons. He found, he said, both arsenic and antimony in the stomach, there being five grains of the latter and a small quantity of the former.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Absconder Scheig Creates a Sensation in Court at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—Philip M. Scheig, the absconder teller of the Bank of Minneapolis, surprised everyone to-day by pleading guilty in the district court. He did this without consulting with his attorneys and as soon as he was arraigned.

It is believed the plea is part of the agreement he has made with the bank. The grand jury to-day considered the question of the complicity of Louis and Frank Floyd in the defalcation.

McKane Feels Confident.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 13.—There was a report to-day that Judge Barnard had handed down a decision from Poughkeepsie in the action brought to punish John Y. McKane for contempt of court. It was not filed, however, in the office of the court, and the clerk of the supreme court said it had not come down yet. The friends of McKane say they do not believe the report that McKane has been found guilty of contempt. If such was the case he would appeal from the decision.

A Sick Man Hanged.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 13.—John Armstrong, colored, was hanged at Athens, McMinn county, to-day, for the murder of French Sharp, colored, in April last. Armstrong had been sick, and, being unable to stand on the gallows, he had to be held up while the noose was adjusted. He made a full confession of his guilt and expressed his readiness to die.

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WE have received and will place on sale at 10 c. a. to-day a fine line of Boston ware, which we purchased at the World's Fair.

A BLOODY BATTLE

In Which Three Hundred Mexican Troops are Killed from Ambush

THE TRUTH MAY NEVER BE KNOWN.

As the Government Officials are Using Every Effort to Suppress Information—The Rebels Gain a Decided Victory—Indications that the Rebellion in Mexico is Reaching Alarming Proportions—Soldiers Come Upon a Camp of Revolutionaries Unexpectedly and a Desperate Battle Ensues.

EL PASO, TEXAS, Dec. 13.—A special from Denning to the Times says: A courier reached Las Palomas last night bringing reports to General Hernandez, who is in charge of the government troops in the state of Chihuahua, and who has been at Las Palomas investigating the border troubles, of a battle between the troops and revolutionists near Colonia Juarez, in the Sierra Madres, last Friday morning. General Hernandez at once left for the south with a strong bodyguard.

While hunting for the rebel camp the soldiers came across one hundred rebels under command of Santa Ana Perez. Fighting began at once and continued for several hours, when the troops were compelled to retreat in disorder. The rebels had the advantage of position, being in a mountainous region, and fought from ambush.

The rebels lost twenty-five and the government over one hundred, according to conservative estimates. Others place the government loss at three hundred. Both sides had many wounded. The government officials at Las Palomas admit the reports of a battle to be correct, but are exerting every means within their power to suppress the information.

Any natives found talking about the battle are immediately locked up, and no one acquainted with the facts is allowed to cross the line. Similar action has been taken by the officials in all the towns in the northern portion of the state. The details will probably never be known. The courier who brought the information was immediately sent south after delivering the dispatches.

The rebel forces were badly depleted by the fight and were unable to follow up the advantage. Several officers were killed.

A GROSS OUTRAGE.

The Crew of a French Steamer Ordered to be Shot by the Brazilian Government. Troops Refuse to Fire.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—A dispatch to the Times from Lisbon says: The steamship Nile, which left Rio De Janeiro December 5 has just arrived at Pernambuco, bringing news of the arrest of the crew of the French steamer Parahyba.

The advices say that the crew were ordered to be shot without trial, although there was no proof that they intended to join the insurgents under Admiral Mello. Incensed at the injustice of their sentence the condemned sailors, at the moment of execution, cried in one voice: "Long live Mello." This produced such an impression that the government troops in the firing party tried not to hit the prisoners and only five of them were killed. The soldiers were ordered to fire again but they refused to do so.

Didn't Kill Himself.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 13.—News from Lexington, Ky., states that the report sent out from here last night that Major Thomas, yearling colt, brother to Domino, had killed himself is untrue. He slightly wrenched a leg in his paddock, but suffered no serious injury.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	27	3 p. m.	32
9 a. m.	29	7 p. m.	29
12 m.	31	Weather—Fair.	

Mamma—Well, dear, did you enjoy yourself at church? Charlie—Oh, yes—and papa shut his eyes and prayed through his nose the whole time!—Puck.

F. W. BAUMER & Co. sell Steinway and Krakauer Pianos.

NOTICE.

The delay in the arrival of the art portfolios is due to the great demand, which taxes the publisher's resources. They will all be received in good time. Send in coupons now that the delay may be as short as possible.

THE INTELLIGENCER

WORLD'S FAIR

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